



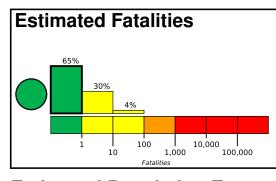


## **PAGER** Version 3

Created: 1 day, 0 hours after earthquake

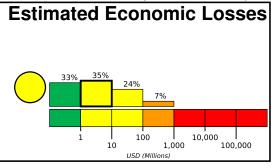
# M 5.6, 122 km WNW of Aykol, China

Origin Time: 2024-01-22 23:19:26 UTC (Tue 05:19:26 local) Location: 41.2186° N 78.7240° E Depth: 10.0 km



Yellow alert for economic losses. Some damage is possible and the impact should be relatively localized. Estimated economic losses are less than 1% of GDP of China. Past events with this alert level have required a local or regional level response.

Green alert for shaking-related fatalities. There is a low likelihood of casualties.



**Estimated Population Exposed to Earthquake Shaking** 

ESTIMATED POPULATION EXPOSURE (k=x1000)		_*	1,750k*	1,085k	41k	3k	0	0	0	0
ESTIMATED MODIFIED MERCALLI INTENSITY		I	11-111	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X+
PERCEIVED SHAKING		Not felt	Weak	Light	Moderate	Strong	Very Strong	Severe	Violent	Extreme
POTENTIAL DAMAGE	Resistant Structures	None	None	None	V. Light	Light	Moderate	Mod./Heavy	Heavy	V. Heavy
	Vulnerable Structures	None	None	None	Light	Moderate	Mod./Heavy	Heavy	V. Heavy	V. Heavy

<sup>\*</sup>Estimated exposure only includes population within the map area.

### Population Exposure

population per 1 sq. km from Landscan

# **Structures**

Overall, the population in this region resides in structures that are vulnerable to earthquake shaking, though resistant structures exist. The predominant vulnerable building types are adobe block and log construction.

# **Historical Earthquakes**

Date	Dist.	Mag.	Max	Shaking	
(UTC)	(km)		MMI(#)	Deaths	
1983-02-13	323	6.2	VI(17k)	1	
1996-03-19	221	6.3	VII(11k)	24	
2003-02-24	229	6.3	VIII(3k)	261	

# 79.0 🗲 Cholpon-Ata 42.4 Kadzhi-Sa Yengiawat 41.2 ° N Saparbay **Selected City Exposure** from GeoNames.org Karabulak

MMI City

	•,	
V	Yamansu	<11
IV	Saparbay	<11
IV	Akqi	<11
IV	Yengiawat	<11
IV	Yimamu	<11
IV	Wushi	<11
IV	Aksu	340
III	Kyzyl-Suu	17
III	Tyup	13
III	Karakol	701
Ш	Cholpon-Ata	191

bold cities appear on map.

(k = x1000)

Population

PAGER content is automatically generated, and only considers losses due to structural damage. Limitations of input data, shaking estimates, and loss models may add uncertainty.